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ESTABLISHED 1857

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號五十七百九千一第

日九初月七年酉辛

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH, 1921.

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7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
8.00	"	" 10 "
9.00	"	" 10 "
11.30	"	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	"	" 15 "
12.30 p.m.	"	" 10 "
2.30	"	" 15 "
5.00	"	" 15 "
5.30	"	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.		
5.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	every 30 minutes.
11.45 p.m.	"	"

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 minutes.
10.30	"	" 10 "
11.30	"	" 15 "
12.00 noon	"	" 15 "
12.00 noon	"	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	"	" 15 "
5.30	"	" 10 "
6.00	"	" 15 "
6.30	"	" 10 "
6.30	"	" 10 "

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(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 14	No. 13	No. 8	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 14	Mixed	No. 11	No. 13	No. 14	No. 13	No. 14
	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Slow	Local	Express	Local	Slow Passenger per 2000 ft.	Local	Express	Local	Express	Local
CANTON (The Star Ferry)	dep.		8.00					7.30						
SHEN LUO	arr.		8.11					7.43						
	dep.		8.27					8.00						
Shen Chai	arr.		8.38					8.10						
	dep.		8.53					8.25						
Shen Chai	arr.		9.04					8.36						
	dep.		9.19					8.51						
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Shen Chai	arr.		9.56					9.28						
	dep.		10.11					9.43						
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"THIS WHITE MAN'S WORLD."

A JAPANESE MILITARIST'S
VIEWS.HOW JAPAN'S MORALITY HAS
HAMPERED HER.

The Japan Advertiser publishes the following translation of an article written by Lieut.-General Kojiro Sato. National morals compared to individual morals in the present condition of the world do not seem to have advanced to as high a stage as individual morals. However, in the history of Japan from its earliest beginnings, the individual morality of the Japanese people and the morality of the nation do not appear to be different.

When Jingō Kōkō (the Empress Jingō) attacked Korea (date uncertain 320, 333 or 349 A.D. maybe!) many instructions were issued to the invading troops. One of these instructions read:—"Women must not be killed without adequate cause." There were other instructions with the same meaning. They were faithfully obeyed and even the enemy captives were not harmed.

"FOOLISHLY HONEST" JAPAN.

When Hideyoshi invaded Korea (1592-1596) A.D. it is written in the histories compiled by the Koreans themselves that the Japanese treated the people of the country with every civility. The corpses of the enemy were buried with honours! Such things are greatly praised in these books, and the Japanese were highly lauded for the faithful observance of their promises to the Koreans.

Since Japan opened her ports to foreign trade (1853) our people have learned of the existence of a system of international public law throughout the world. Since the Japanese took their place in the comity of nations they have ever been faithful and loyal to the principles of this law. If we look carefully about us we see that many times Japan has been foolishly honest in her adherence to these principles. At the time of the declaration of war between Japan and China I was in Europe. At that time the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lord Rosebery is reported to have said to a newspaper reporter when he read the formal declaration: "According to this declaration of war Japan says that she fights for the sake of uprightness. If Japan hereafter occupies Korea it will be very distressing. It is quite unnecessary to make such a declaration (of uprightness) in a war with China! It would have been quite enough to say 'China has insulted Japan concerning the terms of the Tientsin treaty.' These remarks of Lord Rosebery appeared in the papers.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

At the time of the China-Japanese war the international morals of the Japanese people were entirely disinterested, and it was because of this disinterestedness of our nation that the declaration of war was so worded. Because of this faith during the war every effort was made not to violate the principles of international public law. But even at that time the people of Europe and America out of perfectly rootless facts manufactured a story of a massacre of Chinese at Port Arthur. In fact they said that the Japanese people utterly ignored all the rules of international morality. During the course of the China-Japanese War Japan won many notable victories, but she did not attempt to expand her rights nor did we take any booty or loot even a little bit; there was not even one private individual who brought back loot from the seat of war.

When I was living in Europe I visited many German officers in their homes and was shown the objects d'art they had collected. They would frankly tell me "I took this from Paris at the time of the Franco-Prussian War" of many things in their houses. And in the instructions to the French Army, there are even written articles such as this "regulations covering the taking of personal booty."

THE BOXER REBELLION.

At the time of the Boxer trouble (in 1900) if we look through the diplomatic correspondence of the time we will see that Japanese troops were landed in North China under pressure from Great Britain. At that time for financial and other reasons Japan hesitated very much over taking the steps. And a dispatch from England reads "Japan's hesitation to send troops is not faithful to international morality." When Japan finally did send troops and engaged in the attacks on Tientsin and the Peking walled city, the Japanese troops were given the most difficult positions to assault. The damage sustained by Japan in comparison to other countries was the greatest. England, America, France, Germany, Italy, always stayed where the loss was least, and only looked on at the war. In the taking of rights and loot, at the end of the siege of Peking, Europe and America got the finest things. The Kiping Coal Mine was taken over by Japanese troops, but because the Japanese were simple and honest hearted, in the end it went into the possession of Great Britain. And the Kairao Coal Mine, one of the finest in China, was eventually worked by joint English and Chinese capital. The Japanese Steel Works to-day cannot produce high grade steel without using coal from this mine, so it is imported in great quantities to Japan. In the grabbing of concessions in Peking and Tientsin, Europe and America have taken the most important and finest places. Japanese concessions have always been placed in the worst locations.

THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS.

Since the opening of the country (1853) Japan has too faithfully observed all the obligations of international morality. But in the Boxer revolt despite the simple hearted honesty of the Japanese military, the soldiers of Europe and America looted in the most audacious manner without paying any attention to any one. The Japanese

finally began to follow this bad example and imitated the Americans and Europeans in making reprisals on the Chinese. But when this came to the attention of the Japanese people they censured it severely. The Europeans and Americans kept quiet about it, and so it seems to the world that the Japanese people were the only ones who had ignored international morality. Not only the armies of Europe and America looted but the nations also took everything they could get from China.

After the Boxer revolt the Russo-Japanese War began. By that time the Japanese people had become a little less simple-hearted. But compared to Europe and America the Japanese were still very simple-hearted. And after the Russo-Japanese War there were some points in our policy towards China, which following after those of Europe and America, might have been criticized from the standpoint of international morality. It is especially the idea of the military authorities in Japan, to-day, that Japan has been too foolishly simple-hearted in her treatment of China since the Boxer affair. This is much to be regretted. As for the 21 Demands on China they are in strict accordance with the problems which grew out of conditions as they were left in the treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan.

FOREIGN SCHEMES IN CHINA.

The policy of all the Powers towards China changed absolutely in 1913-1914. At first the policy was only a race for concessions, privileges, and spheres of influence. The one point of policy on which all met was the division of Chinese territory. But that period passed, and to-day the whole point of the Far Eastern policy is the security of Chinese territory through the 'open door', and equal opportunity for all nations. Nevertheless the Powers have only changed their policy; externally, and to-day they endeavour to get preferential economic rights for themselves by arranging that their trade and commerce with China shall keep a firm market for their manufactured goods in that great territory. To expand their influences in this way they are now using all their strength. If we seek a fine phrase this is "economic expansion" but if we use the real phrase it is "capitalistic imperialism." If we look at the policy of all the powers towards China openly, it seems to develop international morality, but this is only a mask, only a very inferior mask to their individual morality.

What observations can we make concerning international morality in the late great war? Germany utterly ignored it while the Allied countries in every respect were superior to the German countries. Still at the peace conference their demands on Germany were too severe. From the standpoint of international morality these demands were certainly not right. Still more, America proposed a League of Nations, and then later refused to join it herself. No matter what her reasons may have been we must say that America completely ignores international morality. Because of all this, international morality has not advanced as the result of the Great War, I think. Only the League of Nations shows a little progress.

WHITES OPPRESS COLOURED.

We must utilize the League of Nations because it is necessary that international morality should advance. Now if we compare the individual morality of America and Europe, with their national morality, the national morality is found not faithful to international morality, but when compared to the individual morality of the Japanese, we find that the individual morality is unfaithful. What is the cause of this? When the ports of the country were opened we were threatened by Europe and America, and the Japanese people were greatly frightened. Because of this they bowed down before the Europeans and the Americans, and they can not yet shake off this feeling of fear.

The world to-day is a white man's world; 150,000,000 white people oppress 1,120,000,000 coloured people. How do they ill treat them? I have explained all this in "How Japan is betrayed," and have stated this fact concretely in that book. If we look around the world carefully we can easily see that the golden age of international morality has not yet come.

MOTORISTS IN THE STRAITS.

THE LEFT-HAND DRIVE.

The Straits Times says after Dec. 31st, 1921, no person will be permitted to use on any public thoroughfare or place a motor-car constructed in such a manner that the driving seat is situated on the left-hand side of the car. A motor-car so constructed which has been registered in the Colony prior to December 31st, 1921, will be exempted provided that it is fitted with a mechanical device for the purpose of indicating the intention of the driver to turn to the right.

THE WRONG WAY TO READ.

If you have to hold the print too far away to see clearly, the eye will be strained to make out the fine print. If you have to hold the print, too close that will strain the muscles of the eye. Either way is bad. When you cannot read any fine type held at proper distance—say 14 inches from your eye, have your eyes examined by the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, and have the satisfaction of using a pair of right seeing and right fitting glasses. ADVT.

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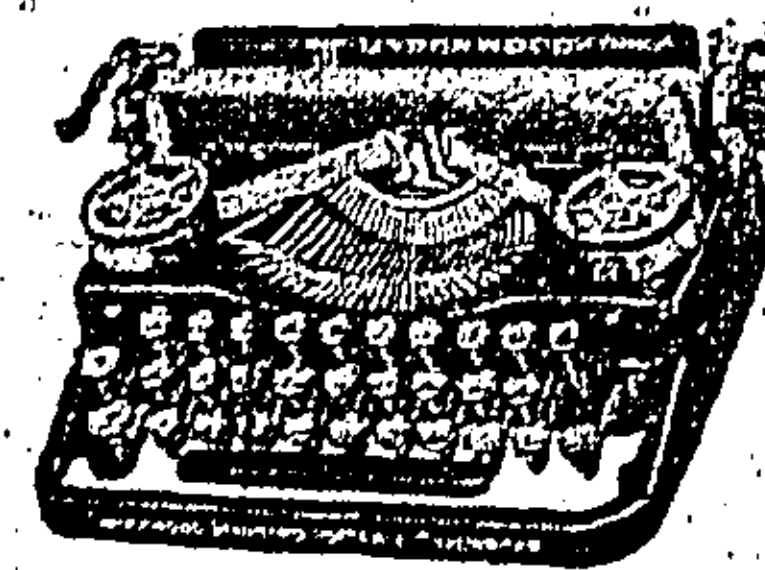
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AI" SYSTEM.

CHINESE SOCIETY FORMED TO ADVOCATE ITS SUPPRESSION.

On the evening of the 8th inst., there assembled in the rooms of Dr. Young Shiu Chuen, situated below the Chinese Club, about thirty residents, including the Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling, Messrs. Wong Oi Tong and Ngan Kwan Yui, to discuss the formation of an "Anti-Mui Tai Society." Mr. J. M. Wong was elected Chairman, and Dr. Young Shiu Chuen, Vice-Chairman, of the meeting. Other officials were also elected to serve *pro tem*. When the Society is formed, a public meeting will be held to elect permanent officials.

A representative of the Chinese Press interviewed Mr. J. M. Wong concerning the objects of the Society. Mr. Wong said:—"The constitution is not yet fixed. It is the opinion of many that the *mui tai* system ought not to flourish. To tolerate it is against the modern trend of thought. At the mass meeting held recently in the Tai Ping Theatre there were people who advocated the abolition of this system, but the presiding Chairman, Mr. Lau, did not put this question to the vote. Hence the formation of this Society, the aim of which is to advocate the abolition of the practice of rearing *mui tai*."

Question:—"Is it a fact that this Society, when formed, will be antagonistic towards the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to *mui tai*, fathered by Messrs. Lau and Ho?"

Answer:—"Yes, because the effort of these two gentlemen in forming their Society tends to perpetuate the system, whereas our humble endeavour is directed towards its abolition. Both cannot exist side by side. We discern inherent weaknesses in their Society and hold that any effort with inherent weaknesses should be discarded. Our difference is the difference between the new and the old schools of thought."

Question:—"It is imperative to know the sources from which these girls are recruited. Moreover, in achieving an object, it is also necessary to go to the root of things. When abolition is enforced, how do you propose to provide for the few thousand *mui tai*?"

Answer:—"This phase of the question has claimed our serious attention. It is necessary to devise ways and means. Our opinion is that the number requiring provision cannot be large. The argument

YOU ARE NOT EXPECTED TO SIGN THE PETITION IF YOU ARE AFRAID IT MAY PREJUDICE YOU IN BUSINESS OR "SOCIETY"

that, with many people in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, the only alternative of selling their children lies in starvation, is sheer sophism. In my humble opinion, the immediate result of abolition will be a marked decrease in the crimes of human kidnapping, *cho cho ya* (rearing and selling beings for prostitution) and selling human beings into prostitution. Coming back to the provision to be made, were the system abolished, we do not mean that these girls should be driven into the street to fend for themselves. Our idea is to discontinue the system. Amongst these girls there are many of sixteen or seventeen who are not expected to be spoon-fed, but can work for their salvation, if they be given yearly wages for their services and have their individual liberty restored to them. As to those of tender years, provision for them must be made; but their number that have neither relations nor guardians, or for those mites whose masters are unprepared to rear or support them, it may be necessary for us to request the co-operation of the Government to put them on their feet. This is a rough sketch of the procedure to be followed after the successful formation of our Society. And here let me strike a personal note. Although I am elected to be the Acting President, and since this Society tends to achieve some public good, I find it difficult to refuse to serve. However, it is my earnest wish that a large number of well-known philanthropists will shortly come forward to co-operate, when I shall be delighted to remove this responsibility to more gifted shoulders."

Question:—"Is it a fact that this Society is entirely planned by (Chinese) Christians?"

Answer:—"No, no, not by Christians alone. There are many charitably-inclined non-Christians that take part in it."

HOUSE BOY'S THEFT.

One of the house coolies, whose depredations have been so numerous lately, was brought to book, yesterday. Sergeant Whitbread of the 2nd Battalion, Wilt. Regt., living at No. 3, "A" Block, Military Quarters, Kennedy Road, prosecuted his Chinese cook before Mr. J. B. Lindell, for the theft of a gold ring set with various other articles, worth \$20, a razor, and said that he had missed small articles for the last fortnight. When he lost the ring, he communicated with the police, and a search of the accused's effects led to the discovery of all the articles produced in Court. He identified them as his property.

The accused admitted the theft. He said that he stole the things because he needed money. He had a wife and a large family to support in the country. The Magistrate passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

MOTOR BOAT SALE.

CLAIM AGAINST AUCTIONEERS.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

The action brought by Mr. Lee Nagel against Messrs. Lammert Bros., involving interesting points of law as to the responsibility of auctioneers for the goods they sell on behalf of clients, was concluded, yesterday, in the Summary Court, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood.

The plaintiff sued Messrs. Lammert Brothers for \$533, whereof \$425 was for money received by defendants as agents for the plaintiff, and \$108 money expended by the plaintiff for the care of the motor boat *Dai Lee*. There was an alternative claim of \$533 damages for negligence.

Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) who represented the defence, at the request of His Honour, dealt further with the question of negligence. Mr. Crew said Messrs. Lammert's main defence was that they were not negligent. They did not wish to escape liability on a technical defence but they said that there was no case that they, as auctioneers, were guilty of negligence. On July 21st, in Messrs. Lammert's auction rooms, the sale was put through of a launch lying in Causeway Bay and on the following day the auctioneers received a comprador's order from Mr. Wetton, the purchaser, which they did not present. On the following morning they received a letter from Mr. Wetton, and Mr. Crew contended that the auctioneers had a duty towards the purchaser, as well as to the vendor, in informing them that several parts of the boat's machinery were missing. No one could suggest that anything had altered the situation. He did what he could; and Mr. Crew contended that the auctioneers, as well as the vendor, were negligent. They did not wish to escape liability on a technical defence but they said that there was no case that they, as auctioneers, were guilty of negligence. On July 21st, in Messrs. Lammert's auction rooms, the sale was put through of a launch lying in Causeway Bay and on the following day the auctioneers received a comprador's order from Mr. Wetton, the purchaser, which they did not present. On the following morning they received a letter from Mr. Wetton, and Mr. Crew contended that the auctioneers had a duty towards the purchaser, as well as to the vendor, in informing them that several parts of the boat's machinery were missing. No one could suggest that anything had altered the situation. He did what he could; and Mr. Crew contended that the auctioneers, as well as the vendor, were negligent. They did not wish to escape liability on a technical defence but they said that there was no case that they, as auctioneers, were guilty of negligence.

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BATTLE ON CHEUNG CHAU.

FISHING VISITORS GIVE TROUBLE.

A battle royal took place between a few hundred fisher folk on Cheung Chau, on Tuesday, and yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, four fishermen were put in the dock, two with their heads swathed in bandages—and charged with "disorderly conduct whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned." Rather unexpectedly, the two men whose heads had been broken admitted the charge; the other two denied it. Perhaps the first two thought the "breach" referred to the damage to their skulls.

The trouble arose, Acting-Sub-Inspector Bloor told the Magistrate, amongst the Hoklo fishermen who spend two months on the island at this time of the year. They had been gambling and a quarrel occurred in which 150 to 200 men took part, armed with bamboo poles.

Some of the poles, seven or eight feet long, were exhibited in Court.

A Chinese constable estimated the crowd at 300 strong and said they did not disperse until he fired his revolver. The Magistrate proposed to bind over the defendants to keep the peace.

The Sub-Inspector asked for a maximum penalty. These men caused a lot of trouble every year, he said, and would not take any notice of the police at all. He was obliged to turn the whole station out before they would cease fighting. The affair might have led to murder. He had to call in a European lady—a missionary doctor—to attend to the men's wounds; and he would like a direction as to the payment of a fee to the lady.

The Magistrate: You did not "have to" call in a doctor but you did do it. There are a good many heads broken in China without doctors being called in. Heads get broken so often, they get in the way of healing themselves.

The Magistrate remarked that the defendants had been under arrest for two days; one fisher folk would probably fight again next year, if a gambling quarrel arose, in spite of a maximum penalty imposed this year. His Worship suggested to Sub-Inspector Bloor that he should try and get the headman on his side; if they pointed out the guilty persons there would be some evidence on which to convict. As it was, the evidence amounted to this: there was a tremendous crowd and the police got the slowest. Unless you enlist the headmen's help, concluded the Magistrate, "you cannot show that these people were to blame."

Sub-Inspector Bloor: Not exactly to blame, they were amongst the crowd. The Magistrate: And two are damaged. The people you want to get are the people who damaged them. Do you think they have any money? I don't want to send them to goal; it doesn't do them any good; they probably get a harder time in their junks. They are not criminals, really.

The Interpreter, at the direction of the Magistrate, gave the men a severe "talking-to," and they were told they would have to sign a bond to behave themselves in future.

ILLICIT OPIUM FACTORY RAIDED.

KEEPER HEAVILY FINED.

For preparing illicit opium, six men and one woman were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday. There were further charges in relation to opium found on the premises and a charge of keeping an opium divan. Chief Revenue Officer Ward informed the Magistrate that in this case the revenue officers actually found the preparation of opium in progress. The officer indicated that having to spend most of the forenoon in the Police Court, prosecuting offenders, is a considerable hindrance to preventive work. The hindrance had been "after" these defendants for some time but they had been knowing enough to carry on their illicit operations in the forenoon.

The Magistrate sentenced the principal defendant to four months' imprisonment without the option of a fine for preparing the opium. For the other offenders he was fined \$400, the alternative being to continue in prison for four months longer.

MONEYLENDERS' RESTRICTIONS.

POINT OF LAW TO BE RE-ARGUED.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, afternoon, Mr. G. B. Haywood mentioned a moneylending case, heard by the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood) earlier this week, in which judgment was given against the moneylender on the ground that the money was not lent at his registered address, as required by the Ordinance.

Mr. Haywood asked for a stay of execution and for an opportunity to submit an argument that, according to some recent decisions, the moneylender was entitled to judgment, notwithstanding the breach of the Ordinance.

The Judge advised Mr. Haywood to pay the costs, and get an undertaking from Mr. Longinotto to refund if on a further hearing, he were successful. He would hear the application for re-hearing in Chambers.

CATALOGUE OF CONTRABAND

SHOPKEEPER 'DEFRAUDS' THE REVENUE.

A Shanghai Chinese, the keeper of a retail shop in Des Vaux Road West, was charged, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with having in his shop, the following dutiable wares, on which no duty had been paid:—

11 bottles of "Royal George" whisky, 6 dozen and 10 bottles of Japanese beer, 200 "Londres" cigars, 100 miscellaneous cigars, 48,741 "Hatamori" cigarettes, 9,300 "Raven" cigarettes, 9,150 "Door Fook" cigarettes, 50 "Three Castles Magnum" cigarettes, 150 "Three Castles" cigarettes, 200 "555" cigarettes, 900 "Globe" cigarettes, 140 "Woodbine" cigarettes, and 124 lbs. of "Capstan Navy Cut" smoking mixture.

The accused admitted ownership and said that part of the stock was bought from various shops in Hongkong, and the rest he purchased from Chinese members of the crews of various ships in harbour. He was not in a position to say if duty had been paid on his stock. He was now from Shanghai and did not know local regulations or he would have had the stock examined.

Chief Preventive Officer Watt said that the duty on the tobacco was \$190, and on the liquor \$18.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1,000, or, in default, four months' imprisonment with hard labour. The contraband was confiscated.

SPORT.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

SHANGHAI'S REPLY TO HONGKONG'S INVITATION.

Mr. R. Witherell, the hon. secretary of the Victoria Recreation Club, has received a letter from Mr. Eacarnato, of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association, dated August 4th, in which the writer says:—

"My committee is agreeable to the events you mention and the places they will be swum off. It is their desire, however, that the high dive be reduced to 12 feet from diving base to water, as there is no place in any of the local baths where there is more than 10 feet from diving base to water, and would consequently get the local divers at a considerable disadvantage. They take it that the harbour race you mention is not an interport contest."

"The points for the team 'race and water polo be as you suggested, one point per man."

"I am now writing to the clubs here to find out if we can get sufficient numbers of swimmers, who, if chosen, will be willing to make the trip. We did not do that last year and found out that at the last moment, after having accepted Kobe's invitation, we could only send up a very scratch team."

"I have no doubt that my committee will accept your very kind invitation."

WATER POLO.

At the V.R.C., on Wednesday evening, the United Athletic Club defeated the 2nd Wiltshires, at Water Polo, by 4 goals to 3.

VLADIVOSTOCK MORE QUIET

JAPANESE IN STRONG CONTROL.

VLADIVOSTOCK, August 2nd.

Despite the continuance of acts of terrorism, the position here is improving. The Japanese authorities have taken over the guarding of the railway, town and suburbs, and strong patrols of Japanese have been stationed at vital points. The Japanese have issued 400 rifles to the railway militia.

It is reported that Japanese capitalists are loaning the Government several million yen on the security of Government goods.—Reuters

CHINESE EDUCATION IN MALAYA.

Recently a dinner was given at a Chinese restaurant in Penang, in honour of Messrs. Cheong Thiam Poo and G. H. Goh, delegates who are proceeding to England to present the views of the section of the Chinese community in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, who are opposed to the Registration of Schools Ordinance. The Ordinance came into force in the Colony and F.M.S. towards the end of last year and evoked considerable opposition from sections of the Chinese community at the time of its passage through the Legislative and Federal Councils. Mr. Ho Boon Poh, who presided, said in the course of an address that they required Chinese education to enable them to preserve their nationality. English education was very good but without Chinese education which should be the foundation, the education of their children was not complete.

A new day and night exchange is being established in Shanghai. Several merchants are busy organizing the International Day and Night Exchange on Rue Du Consulat. The capital is to be \$1,000,000.

Carpets

We have recently received a new Stock from England, so are now in a position to invite inspection of this department.

Seamless Axminster Carpets, which are woven in one piece; and in sizes suitable for any average room.

Boultonia Carpets—a machine-made article presenting many unique features of the more expensive Eastern productions.

Wilton and Tapestry Carpets which are ideal for moderate wear in any room.

Art Carpets—Specially recommended for bedrooms. These are made in beautiful and Harmonious Colourings at a very low figure.

Anglo-Orient Reversible Rugs giving 2 wearing surfaces instead of the usual one.

Mohair Rugs in all colours.

We have also a few Body, and Border squares which we are offering at prices below to-day's cost.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

DICK'S

PATENT.

UNIVERSAL PACKING

STEAM & HYDRAULIC

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG.

NOTE

THE

NOTES

THE COLUMBIA RECORD TRADE MARK.

ANDERSON'S

(SOLE DISTRIBUTORS)

184

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMART SELECTION

OF THE POPULAR **BATSWING BOW TIE.**



These are exclusive goods and are distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify our numerous PATRONS that we are the sole original Proprietors of THE HONGKONG DYEING AND DRY CLEANING CO., of No. 17, YEE WO STREET, East Point, and that no one else has or has had at any time any connection whatever with the Firm.

A. R. KADEN,
S. M. ABDOLRAHMAN,
Hongkong, August 11th, 1921. [1313]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August, 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. C. WITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 8th, 1921. [1298]

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, as from the 9th August, 1921.

H. SKOTT & CO.,
Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1308]

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby notified that when TROLLEYS are run to and from across Canton Road, Kowloon, between the Hongkong & Kowloon Godown Co.'s premises and their Timber Yard opposite, a man will be stationed in the road to give warning to other traffic by day with a RED FLAG, by night with a RED LAMP. To prevent accidents the public should pay strict attention to these signals.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. [1306]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Reg. No.	Locality	Area in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
100/100	Shamshui	1.44	30	2,358

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND on New Road from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 24 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Reg. No.	Locality	Area in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
100/100	New Road	1.44	30	2,358

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SUBVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS: MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS: VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS: EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATIONS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL STONE AT FANLING.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant.

ACCOMMODATION for those desiring to be present will be provided on TRAIN leaving Kowloon at 3.00 p.m. Return from Sheng Shui at 8.17 p.m.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, August 10th, 1921. [1309]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—
For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In support of the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING to be held aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

PRECIS OF PETITION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG makes the Laws and levies the Taxation for all purposes in the Colony.

This Council is composed of 14 Members—8 Official and 6 Unofficial. All the Officials are obliged to Vote, as directed by H.E. the GOVERNOR, whose will is, therefore, law.

Of these 6 Unofficial Members of Council 4 ARE SELECTED BY THE GOVERNOR, and only 2 go through any form of election. These two are chosen, respectively, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Unofficial Justices of the Peace, the latter of whom are all appointed by the GOVERNOR. These two bodies number together only about 630 electors. As, however, many belong to both bodies, the actual number of individual voters is less than 330, for some of them have two votes each. THE REST OF THE COMMUNITY HAVE NO VOTE AT ALL.

The Petition, which you are invited to sign, asks the House of Commons to remedy this state of affairs by—

1. Substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members, so that they may, in fact as well as in name, represent those on whose behalf they speak and vote.
2. Granting an unofficial majority of one (subject to adequate safeguards) by increasing the number of unofficial members of Council from 6 to 9.
3. Granting a wider electorate for the above purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the Jury List and to those who are qualified for Jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. This would embrace many Government servants and members of the Imperial Forces in the Colony. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce would be left unchanged, as it is felt that the important local commercial and shipping interests require direct and expert representation. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same proportion as at present. These members would continue to be appointed by the Governor.

H.E. the GOVERNOR has reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of the election of all non-Chinese members and has added that he is agreeable to an increase in the unofficial element provided that the official element is increased accordingly. He has expressed a doubt, however, whether any change is generally desired.

YOU ARE NOW ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DOUBT BY SIGNING THE PETITION.
Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. 1307

NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. [1303]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

"DAISY" BRAND ... \$1.45 per lb.
"DAIRY MAID" ... \$1.35
"PASTRY" ... \$1.15

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 per lb.
AUSTRALIAN CHEDDAR ... \$1.00 per lb.
PICNIC (own make) ... \$0.50 a jar.
GOULNMIEER (own make) ... \$0.40 per pat.

FISH

FILLETS ... 80 cts. per lb.
HARDPOCKS ... 70 cts. per lb.
KIPPERS ... 60 cts. per lb.
RED HERRINGS ... 30 cts. per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:
Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LU, LW, MA, MK, MN, NA, 50.

WANTED.—Competent STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of filing—Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND 5-SEATER CAR 1920 Model in splendid condition. Spare Wheel, Tyre and all accessories. Owner-driven. Price for cash \$2,200 or near offer. Reply to Box MQ, c/o Daily Press Office. 100

FOR SALE.—A STEWART TERRACE, Peak.—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office. 81

WANTED

BOOK-KEEPER by an Import and Export firm.
Apply to—
Box No. 1297,
Care of Daily Press Office. 1297

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yauwatti.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD. 1148

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

"E"

WHISKY



Equal to any—
better than most.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone 616.

BIRTH.

LANNING.—At Kobe, Japan, on August 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. O. V. LANNING, a son.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 3rd, WILLIAM ANDERSON, 2nd officer, China Navigation Co.'s service.

BRAND.—At Kuliang, on July 31st, from pneumonia, the beloved wife of H. SHELLEY BRAND, of Foochow.

MACKINNON.—At St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, on August 5th, WILLIAM MACKINNON, late chief engineer of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., aged 42 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12th, 1921.

WAR TALK IN THE YANGTZE REGION.

It is difficult to know what to make of all the alarming reports which are in circulation in China regarding an impending outbreak of civil war on a considerable scale in the Yangtze Valley. Though "a strict military censorship" is reported to be maintained it apparently has not served to prevent the publication of a great amount of detail regarding movements of troops. The motive of the impending war is to oust the present Tsuchun of the province of Hupeh. There is local opposition to the Tsuchun, and apparently an insurgent force exists in the province with whom forces from other provinces will co-operate. The programme as it is outlined in the Chinese papers is that Hunan troops will advance against Hupeh from their base at Yochow, while Szechuan troops will advance towards Ichang and deliver an attack on that city in co-operation with a second Hunanese division advancing from Liliang and Changsha. To meet the menace, General Tsao K'un, the High Inspecting Commissioner for Chihli, Shantung and Honan, is drafting large forces of troops from these provinces to certain strategic points in Hupeh province and taking special measures to safeguard the Arsenal at Hanyang and the important interests which are centred at Wuchang. Meanwhile the Tsuchun of the province, who appears to be greatly alarmed by the hostile developments, has appealed to Peking for more funds and reinforcements, representing that the fate of Hupeh involves the fate of the whole Peiyang Military Party, and its fall would mean that the whole of the Yangtze Valley would pass under the control of the South-Western leaders. A recent report stated that the Tsuchun had ordered a general attack on the Hunan troops by all the available Government forces; but the war at present must be mainly imaginary, or more would certainly have been heard about it by cable, notwithstanding the reported strictness of the military censorship.

The "Government troops" appear to include some twenty battalions from Honan province, composed of "the old style armed forces" of Honan. The majority of the officers and soldiers, says a Chinese chronicler, are illiterate; "but in domestic or personal wars among the military leaders of the various provinces they are considered to be one of the best fighting units, if not the best, in the Chinese Army. These men know nothing about national interests; what they do know is how to fight for those commanders who can pay them, or at least, allow them to loot the poor and helpless Chinese people when there is no prospect of any payment from their superiors." These troops, which were gathered from Changteh, Hsuechow and Chenchow, had Hankow as their destination. The Hupeh residents in Honan fear that, in case of defeat or reverse, these ruffians will join hands with other Northern troops to loot the people in the Wu-Han cities. What are described as "official reports" represent that there are in Hupeh, besides these twenty battalions of Honan troops, one full division from Chihli, one mixed brigade of the Ministry of War's troops, and two mixed brigades of troops from Shantung. A proclamation issued by the General Commanding the Government forces declares it to be the duty of Peiyang Tsuchun to rally to the assistance of General WONG CHAN YUAN (the Hupeh Tsuchun) "in order to show that the Northern leaders are united as one man against the Sux Yat Sen's misrule in Canton"—which these military developments on the part of the Hunanese threaten to extend to the Yangtze provinces. Nobody needs to be told that whatever justification there may be for speaking of SUX YAT SEN's "misrule" in Canton it can be safely said that the Northern Tsuchun in this matter are inspired more by a desire to secure their own personal interests than by any consideration for the good government of the people.

While all these military arrangements are in progress the peace-loving interests—mainly the merchant class—are endeavouring to avoid bloodshed by appealing to Peking to change the Tsuchun, and there are indications that General WANG CHAN YUAN is now more or less prepared to acquiesce in this solution; but on the other hand there is an influential party in merchant circles which sees no prospect of peace unless the office of Tsuchun is entirely abolished. This is represented to be the main object which the Southern leaders who are organising this attack on Hupeh have in view, in order that, by the destruction of militarism, the people of the province may acquire the necessary freedom to manage their provincial affairs in a manner consistent with the Constitution of the Republic. Provincial self-government is a policy which is undoubtedly making headway in China, and this must, sooner or later, be the basis of a settlement of the unrest which is extending from the South-West to the regions of the Yangtze.

A new census of the population of Canton is being taken by the Police Department.

A thousand mill hands, employed in a Chinese cotton mill at Shanghai, came out on strike last week for more pay.

New nickel coins having a value of 6 copper coins or half the value of a ten-cent silver coin, are being issued by the Government Mint at Canton, and a proclamation has been issued by the Municipality urging the people to accept these new nickel coins at their face value.

His Honour Judge Peter Grain is expected to leave Shanghai for Weihaiwei shortly to try a case there in which the charge is murder.

The loss has been reported, by Miss Reid, of the Matilda Hospital, of a gold brooch, set with diamonds. Circumstances have been sent by the police to all local pawnshops.

Dr. C. D. Gray, the medical officer of the British Legation at Peking, has been lying ill at the Rockefeller Hospital. Latest reports state that he is now on the way to recovery.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China will present the War medals to Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned officers and men of the R.G.A. at Victoria Barracks, to-day.

A well-known member of a popular Far Eastern family has passed away at Tientsin in the person of Mr. Frank L. Fearon, formerly of Shanghai. He leaves a widow, and among his relatives in Shanghai is Mrs. C. R. Burkill (sister).

On the application of Mr. H. C. Macnamara, the date of hearing was fixed, yesterday, in a case in which it is alleged that casings of explosive shells were being loaded on a truck, on Wednesday, in Des Vaux Road West. The men produced no permit and were arrested.

The marriage of a daughter of Mr. Tang Pan-chung, Vice-Minister of Communications, during the Manchukuo regime, and the son of ex-President Li Yuan-hung will take place at Tientsin on August 13th. President Hsu will be represented at the wedding by Mr. Jao Pin-ching, Secretary of the Presidency.

A seizure of opium valued at \$250,000 formed the subject of a case in the Mixed Court at Shanghai, last week, against a Chinese shopkeeper and an assistant. After much argument bail was fixed at Tls. 50,000 for the shop keeper, Tls. 20,000 for his assistant and Tls. 20,000 shop security for the material witness.

There is a report in the Northern papers that the War Lord of Manchuria is offering \$200 a month for a chauffeur for his new armoured car (brought from the United States at a cost of \$35,000), but that the post is going begging. Evidently, says the report, eligible men regard the War Lord as having all the protection and the poor chauffeur none, for he will be sitting outside the fort absolutely the target for any interested parties.

A regulation has been made by the Government at Weihaiwei that "the owner, agent or master of every ship and junk shall pay to the collector of revenue an increase of 5 per cent. on such dues as a special levy to provide funds for the provision of a launch to maintain a ferry service between the Island of Likiep and the mainland at Port Edward, and all monies so received by the said collector of revenue shall be paid by him to the 'ferry service' account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation."

COLLISION ON THE RIVER AT SHANGHAI.
"MANILA MARU" RUNS INTO "GLENAMOY."

An accident occurred on the river at Shanghai, on August 5th, which had the effect of postponing the departure of the steamer "Glenamoy." The vessel, which was stationed at the China Merchants Lower Wharf, was to have left for Chinwangtao, and the tug from the wharf was to tow her out upstream. At the same time a cargo boat was moored alongside. The "Manila Maru," the 9,000 ton boat of the O.S.K., was coming up the river. Hearing the China Merchants Wharf the steamer round to go to her buoy, and it was then the accident occurred. She was carried too far inshore, and first she struck the cargo boat lying by the "Glenamoy," sinking her. She then hit the "Glenamoy" on the port side of the fore-castle, damaging her there, while the "Manila Maru" herself received damage to her starboard side. Fortunately she then went clear, and reached her buoy.

A survey is meantime being made of the "Glenamoy," says the N. C. Daily News to ascertain the extent of the damage. As regards the "Manila Maru" the extent of her injuries have not been learned either, but considering the serious possibilities of the case present appearances are that both vessels have escaped lightly.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

3.40 p.m., August 11th.
Nabi, moving typhoon over or near Naha, moving N.N.W. or N.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY: CHANGE IN FAVOUR OF COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA: LENIN'S APPEAL TO WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

SUPREME COUNCIL: ATTITUDE TOWARDS GREECE AND TURKEY.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)
RUSSIAN FAMINE.
APPEAL TO THE NATION.

LONDON, August 11th.
Numerous prominent personages, including Lord Birkenhead, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Crewe, Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, and leading Labourites have signed an appeal to the nation on behalf of Russia, declaring that no nation suffered in the war more terribly than Russia and none received so little of the healing gift of sympathy. The hope is expressed that the broken links may be restored by common efforts to save life and alleviate pain.

LENIN'S DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS.

LONDON, August 11th.
A description of the famine in Russia has been telegraphed by the Friends' Emergency Relief Committee's Mission at Baranowice.

Hordes of men, women and children, it is said, are pouring into Poland, involving a grave danger of the spread of infection. The Baranowice camp is equipped to handle 4,000 refugees a week, but was recently called on to deal with 24,000. The whole group had to be let through without disinfection. A further 6,000 arrived before the camp was cleaned.

There was a pathetic family group in a field surrounding a woman, who had given birth to a child on a Sunday. It was found by the Friends' worker that, on Wednesday, the woman was still unable to get accommodation in hospital.

The Herald's Moscow correspondent telegraphs an appeal, which Lenin has addressed to the workers of the world, stating that the famine in several provinces equals that of 1891. Lenin describes the present situation as a terrible sequel to the country's superannuated farming methods and to the seven years of war imposed on peasants and workers by the capitalists of the world.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTION.

PARIS, August 11th.
In the Supreme Council, describing the essential measures to cope with the Russian famine, as a result of his experience in the Indian famine when he was Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon recommended, *inter alia*, the enlistment of the aid of the people of India and other places which had experienced famine.

CO-OPERATION WITH U.S.

PARIS, August 11th.
The Supreme Council discussed the Russian famine and decided to appoint an international committee to collaborate with the American Red Cross organization to study the possibility of bringing aid to starving Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had no admiration for the Soviet Government, but relief was impossible without its co-operation. For this purpose only, the Allies should come to an arrangement with the Soviet. The committee will be appointed to-morrow.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, August 10th.
In the House of Commons at question time, Col. Amery agreed that if the Bill dealing with the construction of six battleships and two battlecruisers, now before the United States Congress, were passed, the United States would still be ahead of Britain in new construction.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, August 10th.
Messrs. Tildon, Johnstone, Washburn, and Williams have been selected as America's team to defend their Davis Cup titles.

INCIDENT IN SILESIA. BRITISH DETACHMENT'S ADVENTURE.

PARIS, August 9th.
A message from Oppeln (Silesia) says that in a search in a castle near Rosenberg large secret stores of arms and ammunitions were seized by a British detachment, which was attacked by Germans and forced to surrender the booty and to set free the prisoners.—HAINES.

GERMAN APOLOGY.

LONDON, August 11th.
The German report of a fight in the Rosenberg district, mentioned yesterday, is officially confirmed in London.

It appears that fifteen British soldiers, accompanied by a French district controller, on August 7th, searching for arms reported hidden at Botzanowitz, were attacked, fired on and surrounded by 300 Germans.

Under a threat of death, the British surrendered the arms and the prisoners they had seized.

The German Plenipotentiary in Upper Silesia has called on the British Commissioner and apologised on behalf of the German Government and the law-abiding Silesian Germans for "the unprovoked attack on British troops who were executing their lawful duty." Otherwise, the position in Upper Silesia is quiet.

SUPREME COUNCIL. SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION.

PARIS, August 10th.
Far from evidence of strained feelings among the committee of Upper Silesian experts, who have resumed their labours, this morning's proceedings were characterized by friendliness and a cheerful atmosphere. It is understood that good progress is being made. It is believed that a solution of the question will be reached shortly. In the meanwhile the Supreme Council is deliberating on the Near Eastern situation. An important report has been received showing that Germany is satisfactorily fulfilling her obligations in respect of handing over arms. Only 223 big guns are left, making over 50,000 surrendered or destroyed up to July 28th.

Reuter's correspondent adds that an undoubted spirit of conciliation is now being manifested, in contrast to the recent irritation. The British Premier's policy of holding the balance evenly greatly impressed his hearers. It is anticipated that the Council will rise on the 13th inst.

VIEWS OF FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, August 10th.
The newspapers are favourably impressed by yesterday's proceedings of the Supreme Council, which are considered to indicate a prospect of complete agreement shortly.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech to the Supreme Council is welcomed by the newspapers.

The *Vorwaerts* rejoices at the repudiation of the French sabre rattling. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that the first important news from Paris proves that Mr. Lloyd George is abiding by his pre-conference view.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* says that the speech was extraordinarily able and impressive; at last a Power had the nerve to banish French violence.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says that Mr. Lloyd George's candour as regards Russia is refreshing.

The *Boersen Courier* says that it is premature to speak of a British victory, but Mr. Lloyd George achieved an undeniable success.

POLISH BANDS REPULSED.

BRUSSELS, August 10th.
The *Vorwaerts* correspondent at Breslau says that Polish bands crossed the frontier near Rosenberg and were driven back after a fight with the police and British troops. The latter suffered casualties.

NEAR EASTERN PROBLEM.

PARIS, August 10th.
The Supreme Council has decided that the Allies will maintain an attitude of strict neutrality regarding the Turkish-Hellenic war, in which the Allied Governments will not intervene with any form of assistance involving the despatch of troops, arms, or credits, but freedom of private trade is not to be interfered with. Thus, private firms are entitled to continue the supply of war material to the Greeks and the Turks. The Council has decided to undertake a joint *démarche* in regard to the belligerents with a view to ensuring the freedom of the Straits.

"TREATY OF SEVRES TORN UP."

LATER.
Addressing the Supreme Council on the Near Eastern problem, Mr. Lloyd George said that conditions had changed. The Treaty of Sevres had been torn up by the Allies at the instigation of the Turks, though the Greeks were prepared to accept and act on it. The Greeks were, therefore, entitled to proceed upon the assumption that the treaty no longer existed, and M. Briand's former dictum that the victors were entitled to the spoils of victory applied to the present occasion.

KING'S CIVIL LIST. MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REVELATIONS.

LONDON, August 11th.
In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the bill authorising the Duchy of Lancaster to realise a capital of £100,000 and apply the proceeds to revenue, Mr. Austen Chamberlain made interesting revelations regarding His Majesty's Civil List, which, he said, had shown a progressive deficit for several years. It was £24,500 in 1919, £45,000 in 1920, and would probably be greater in 1921, despite His Majesty's stringent economy. The Government seriously considered whether the House should not be invited to grant a temporary supplement, but His Majesty the King, bearing in mind the serious state of national finances, public-spiritedly declined to agree to add to the charges of the public funds. (Cheers.) The King would be prepared to see a material reduction in ceremonial splendour associated by tradition with the British Throne, but the Government, as the mouthpiece of Parliament, people and the Empire, advised His Majesty that the dignity of the Crown should be maintained.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE ATTITUDE OF NETHERLANDS.

THE HAGUE, August 11th.
Replying to a question in the Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister declared that he did not know whether formal invitations to the Washington Conference had yet been issued, but the matter was receiving the attention of the Government, in view of the position of the Netherlands as one of the Asiatic Powers.

LUNATIC IN THE AIR.

LONDON, August 10th.
An observer went mad and attacked the pilot of an aeroplane above Aldershot to-day. The pilot, after a desperate fight, managed to land with only a slight crash. He was again attacked on the ground by the madman, whom men from the aerodrome overpowered.

OBSERVER'S DERANGEMENT.

LATER.
The pilot attacked at Aldershot was Paul Bulman, of the experimental section of the Royal Aircraft establishment, who was undertaking an altitude test in which oxygen was used. The observer became insensible, possibly through a flaw in the apparatus. Bulman, alarmed, began to descend when he suddenly received a blow on the head, and found that the observer was temporarily unbalanced. The latter apparently recovered half an hour after he had been overpowered on the ground.

AUSTRALIANS MEET KENT. ARMSTRONG AND MACARTNEY IN FORM.

LONDON, August 10th.
At Canterbury, before ten thousand spectators in fine though dull weather, the Australians opened their innings against Kent. The wicket was fast, and the Australians scored 297 for 4.

Armstrong made 102 by powerful driving, his innings including twelve fours. He made his runs in 1hr. 52min. without giving a chance.

Macartney, by scoring 133 not out, completed his two-thousand runs, and now ranks with Mead, who was the first to reach the 2,000 record. Owing to rain stumps were drawn at 5.40.

FINAL TEST MATCH.

LONDON, August 10th.
Hitch and Sandham have also been invited to attend at the Oval.

(Those already invited are:—Tennyson (Captain), Fender, Douglas, Woolley, Mead, Brown, Russell, Ernest Tyldesley, Parkin, Hallows, Hearne and Parker.)

RUBBER OUTPUT.

AMSTERDAM, August 10th.
A majority of the Dutch members of the International Association of Rubber Growers, including the largest producers, have rejected the proposals to further restrict output.

BRITISH COAL FOR HAMBURG.

BERLIN, August 10th.
The increased import of British coal was evidenced by the arrival of ten fully-laden British colliers at Hamburg last week.

RESUMPTION OF GREEK OFFENSIVE.

ATHENS, August 10th.
It is officially stated that operations are progressing in the direction of Imidit with a view to the resumption of the offensive.

ROUT OF TURKS. KEMALISTS NO LONGER OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

ATHENS, August 11th.
In a semi-official message, the Minister of War, M. Theotokis, reviewing the military situation, says that the Kemalists are totally crushed and is no longer of military importance.

In regard to the prospect of peace, M. Theotokis declares that he does not wish to repeat past mistakes and will demand guarantees that the enemy is unable to attack Greece again, also, to secure the liberated populations from further oppression.

The newspapers announce that the General Staff has decided that territories outside the delimitation of the Turkish Treaty and occupied by the Greek troops shall be placed under an independent military administration under Maréchal Laws.

YACHTING. BRITISH-AMERICAN CUP.

LONDON, August 11th.
Yachting in the series of six races for the six-metre class for the British-American Cup at Cowes and Ryde, alternately, resulted in a win for Great Britain by 117 points to America's 88. Both were represented by four yachts.

ANTI-DUMPING MEASURES. BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS FRENCH PROTEST.

LONDON, August 10th.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Harmsworth said that the French Government had protested against the safeguarding of industries Bill, on the ground that it would adversely affect French exports. The British Government had replied that it was impossible to give full reply until the subject had been discussed. The attention of France, however, was called to the recent increase in the French tariff, introduced with the avowed object of safeguarding industries against foreign competition. Mr. Harmsworth added that he must consult the Foreign Secretary before the correspondence could be published.

NEW HOLLAND-AMERICA LINER.

LONDON, August 10th.
The keel was laid at Belfast of the 30,000 tonner *Staten Dam* for the Holland-America Line. This is the biggest ship down laid since the war. Messrs. Harland and Wolff are also building the engines for the twelve steamers of the same line, of which the hulls are being constructed in Holland.

BOARD OF TRADE. LARGE SHRINKAGE OF BUSINESS.

LONDON, August 10th.
The Board of Trade returns for July show a huge shrinkage of business as compared with July last year. Imports of £20,757,000 were registered, a decrease of £22,370,000. Exports of £43,172,000 showed a reduction of £24,280,000.

JAPANESE TRAGEDY IN SHANGHAI.

An extraordinary affair, involving the death of a Japanese woman under circumstances which have led the Settlement police to suspect murder, came to their notice (says the *N.C. Daily News*) on August 4th. It appears that the previous day, some Chinese found the woman's body in a field off Scott Road, outside the Settlement limits. There was a scar wound round her neck, and she had apparently been strangled to death.

The woman, who was only about 25 years of age, had been a companion of tragedy in Japan, but was divorced, then came to Shanghai last May and, early in July, married a Japanese sailor. The two were not happy together and before the month was out they had separated. Then the woman went back to her old lodgings at a garage in Scott Road. Subsequent events in her career have not yet become known.

TUBES IN CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Ogilvie, who had been deputed by Mr. Dalrymple Hay on behalf of Government to make an enquiry into the possibility of having tube railways in Calcutta, has now completed his survey and left India for home. His report is to be issued shortly. It is understood that from an engineering point of view it is quite feasible to have tube railways in Calcutta. The only consideration now is a financial one, whether the initial sum of money needed in order to inaugurate the service can be raised. The project is not a municipal one, but is in the hands of Government.

Mr. Ogilvie's survey was for the purpose of collecting data locally regarding the soil, temperature, prices, depth of the Hughli, possible routes, connections with railways and tramways and sites for stations.

DEFENCE OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. HOLLAND'S OIL AND COAL HARBOURS.

The following appears in the *St. Times*:—
In view of the fact that British interests in Singapore have recently been chased by a strange coincidence, which, in a strategic position, the Pamookan Bay of south-east Borneo, the Lampong Bay of south Sumatra, the Wijnkoop's Bay of south-west Java and the quality of the coal from which can easily stand comparison with the best Ombilin, Pakembang, Borneo, Japanese coals, the following remarks from the report of the Dutch Commission point out that they consider it desirable to emphasize the fact that, in the opinion, measures must be taken to prevent, in the event of a conflict, any out in which Holland is not conceded such important oil-harbours as those of Borneo and also Sabang, where the residue tanks have arisen, falling out or hindrance into the hands of one or other of the conflicting parties. It is known that the question of supplies for the fighting fleet is of paramount importance to some of the Powers. Leaving the chance, therefore, that one of the warring nations would seize the sea if only to prevent its opponent nesting there.

The Commission states that such a seizure would automatically bring Holland into the war.

In addition to such defensive measures the Commission considers that preparations must be made for destroying oil-stocks in these places and rendering the wells useless. In this respect it also necessary to give attention to the harbours where important stocks of oil are dumped or to those lying in the immediate neighbourhood of coaling stations, such as the Pamekasan (near Sumatra), Ecoloc Laeet (opposite Pamekasan), south-east Borneo) and Sabang (near Sumatra). Safety can only be insured by sufficiently satisfactory measures.

Naturally the task of maintaining neutrality in the harbours referred to above must be in the hands of the Admiralty; by laying mines and even forceful action on the part of the Fleet it can prevent the entrance of a foreign Power. The Commission considers, however, that it is entitled to ask the question whether it would not be desirable during the period that the Fleet is sufficiently strong, temporarily to quarter a peace garrison at those harbours which come in for consideration, also for making sure that the tanks and wells are made useless when it appears necessary.

While the Dutch Government are quite within their rights and simply upholding their honour in taking precautions such as those indicated above by the Commission, a layman would have thought that other means might have been found to the same end, especially as a little consideration of the subject will show that all precautions are useless unless the sea is directed against England.

Is a defensive alliance between the two nations so utterly out of the question for the protection of the British Fleet the Dutch could place the mineral wealth of Sumatra and Borneo at the disposition of England in case of need.

No matter, however, what takes place British financial interests may rest easy with the knowledge that the value of their holding will in no way be lessened; on the contrary it may be increased.

CHINA AND THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

(ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.)
PEKING, August 2nd.
That the Chinese Government and people are taking a great interest in the coming Pacific Conference is shown by the fact that in addition to the circular telegram despatched by the President and the Premier to the various military and civil leaders of Peking and the provinces, urging an early settlement of their domestic or personal quarrels with a view to presenting a united front to the Conference, Mr. Yeh Kung-chao, Minister of Communications, and now High Commissioner for Industry, with the concurrence and approval of President Hsu and the Prime Minister General Chin, and the co-operation of former Foreign Minister Lu Tsen-hsiang, Dr. W. W. Yen and other prominent foreign-educated officials, students and merchants, held a special meeting in the offices of the High Industrial Commissioner, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing various questions in connection with the Pacific Conference.

Under the auspices of the promoters, Mr. Yeh and others, a Chinese Society for the discussion of the Pacific Conference was organized, and prominent men have been elected officials in charge of the various departments.

It is the belief of the Chinese people that, regardless of the attitude of Japan, who regards herself as the leading Power in the Far East, China, as the largest country, with four hundred millions of people and vast undeveloped natural resources, ought to play an important part in the Washington Conference, especially as most of the questions to be brought up for discussion relating to the Far East concern her future destiny as an independent republic on the Pacific. Hence it is the intention of the promoters of the Chinese Pacific Society to acquaint the Chinese people with the fact that vital interests of China will be involved in the Conference, so that in the absence of a representative Parliament in Peking, the Chinese, especially those who have received modern education, should not remain mere on-lookers, leaving these international affairs entirely in the hands of the Government authorities. There is no doubt the future of the Chinese republic will be largely determined at this coming Washington Conference, and on account of this, it is hoped to organize Chinese public opinion in support of the Government in the hope of enabling the Chinese delegation to Washington to fulfil its duty with satisfaction to the Chinese nation.

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The travelling representative of the above Company is at present in Hongkong.

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1044]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"CHAKRANG"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th Aug., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JABINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10th, 1921. [1812]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SOEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.) HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA ROCHELLE, PALICE, GENOA and LISBON.

THE Steamship

"PRIMANOR"

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Aug., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6th, 1921. [1802]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Penang, Gull, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

First and Valuable and Two for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to MACKINNON, MAKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]

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A gentle, safe, and reliable remedy for all cases of Worms in Children and Adults. Keating's Worm Tablets are a most reliable and effective remedy for all cases of Worms in Children and Adults. It is a most reliable and effective remedy for all cases of Worms in Children and Adults.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.

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A GOOD INVESTMENT

It is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is diminished & Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indisposition. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit, there are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the

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HONGKONG.

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

TRAGEDY OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Writing in May from a small town in Caucasus to her husband, the wife of an ex-official, gives a very realistic account of the conditions in Russia, from which it may be seen how the peasantry are suffering under Lenin's regime of scarcity, inflated money and military oppression.

"Dear—I spend almost all my nights without sleep. It is so hard to live that one must think the whole night how one is going to pass the following day, and how to procure food so that one might not remain hungry. There is scarcely any time to sleep, and sleep itself does not come readily.

Living is extremely expensive here and the prices of all necessities are still growing. For instance, one pound of soap costs 200,000 roubles, and one box of matches 6,000 roubles. A pound of meat is 25,000. The prices for bread is fluctuating between 15,000 and 18,000 roubles; and so with all other commodities. As you know, all my clothes were looted in December, and I am clothed in rags. Our stock of flour was consumed in January, and I have to buy bread from the market. There was no one to give or sell me any flour except Olga, who gave me three "poods" of wheat. [Note: In Russian weights 40 pounds is equal to 1 pood equals 36 English lbs.] I succeeded also in getting half a pood of flour from Helen; and in this way we managed to exist till the month of March—by buying bread from the market and by taking it home. But since that month I have no stock left at home. They eat a horrible quantity of bread at our place, as nothing but bread and tea can be obtained. That is the reason why I am spending 50,000 roubles daily on bread alone, and still we are half hungry. I give 20,000 roubles a day for milk for our baby. My lodgings are horrible, and I have had to convert one corner of them into a store-house. It is a terrible room without windows, and I had to keep the stove kindled the whole day to keep the children warm. Without exaggeration, I have paid one million roubles for wood, in spite of which enough cannot be had. I have burnt a great part of our furniture, because I was disgusted with the sight of it. It was worth nothing and was always troublesome and expensive to remove. The remainder I am determined to sell no matter what price it will fetch. But there are no buyers, for with the woes of famine and misery no one can afford to buy while every one carries to the market to sell whatever is not food. The prices of clothes and of luxuries are very low because no one can get enough to eat which is the first consideration. Work is difficult to get, I found a position with some Americans and my example was followed by many ladies of our class. My work is teaching, and I am paid 200,000 roubles, a sum which would suffice, of course, only for two days. Fortunately, however, they have some provisions which they are going to divide between us. The boy has grown up, he can count up to one thousand,—but he talks all day about eating."

OFFSPRING OF THE UNMARRIED.

LEGITIMISATION BY MARRIAGE.

A Standing Committee of the House of Commons last month considered the Bastardy Bill, which seeks to make further and better provision with regard to the children of unmarried parents.

Sir J. Baird, Under-Secretary to the Home Office, moved a new clause to provide that in cases where the parents of an illegitimate child marry one another after the passing of the measure, the marriage, provided it is valid, according to law, shall render the child, as from the date of the marriage, legitimate for all purposes; and where at the time of the marriage the illegitimate offspring had died leaving any issue, that issue shall have the same right of succession to any property, title, or dignity, as if the parents of that issue had been legitimate. The new clause contains the two provisions. That where either of the parents have, between the date of the birth and the date of their marriage to one another, been married to any other person, any children, who by virtue of the subsequent marriage become legitimate, shall for all purposes of succession be deemed to be younger than any children of the previous marriage; and also that no child made legitimate under this section shall be entitled to succeed to or to take any property, real or personal, settled by a person other than his father or mother by any disposition prior to the date of such marriage unless such child would have been entitled to succeed to or take such property if this Act had not been passed.

Sir J. Baird promised to consider, between now and report stage, amendments relating to the position of children of Thais who married after the birth of the children but before the passing of this measure.

The new clause was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be reported to the House.

BRIDAL ARCH OF SODA SYMPHONS.

It is not every bride who may pass under a wedding arch of swords or rifles. The cross token of the Services, gracing the bride's triumphal path from the altar, however, have originated a new marriage custom. Bridal arches of billiard cues, pin pots, tapping knives, and golf clubs have been novel features at present weddings.

Ernest Nailard, secretary of a firm of mineral water manufacturers and his bride, Mrs. Geere, who has also been associated with the firm, passed under an arch of empty soda water syphons held aloft by twenty-four employees of the company as they left St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, the other day after due wedding ceremony. An emblematic arch denoting the calling of the bridegroom may one day become as necessary to the marriage ceremony as a striped pole is to mark the location of a barber's shop.

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For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 11th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.72	29.70
Temperature	83	77	86
Humidity	77	95	68
Wind Direction	East	calm	WSW
Force	3	0	2
Weather	c	bm	c
Rain	0.63	—	0.02

Highest open-air Temperature on 10th. 84

Lowest open-air Temperature on 11th. 77

WOMEN AND THE PIPE.

Mr. Alfred Dunhill pipe maker, in a paper read on his behalf at the Tobacco Exhibition, predicted an increase in pipe-smoking among women, and said there was already on the market a pipe solely designed for them. Pipe smoking among women was no new thing. Among the hill tribes, the highest ladies of the land smoked silver pipes; and the ladies of the Court of Louis XIV. were regular pipe smokers, though not in the presence of the King.

Tracing the history of tobacco, Mr. Dunhill said that although tobacco came before the pipe, it was the pipe that gave tobacco its name. When the Spaniards landed at San Domingo they found the natives using a pipe in the form of a hollow-forked cane, the two ends of which were placed in the nostrils and the single end over burning tobacco leaves. This pipe was called a "tobacco" by the natives, and gave the herb its name. The wasteful method of lighting a fire of tobacco and catching the smoke whilst being obvious, the pipe came into use. A long reed was taken and stopped at one end, but as this did not hold enough tobacco a small hole was dug in the ground, the earth beaten down, and the tobacco lighted in the hole, and the hollow reed being thrust into the bottom. "Thus Mother Earth," said Mr. Dunhill, "was perhaps the first proper pipe-bowl, and the reed the stem and mouthpiece."

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VEGETABLES.

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new supply of

SEEDS.

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P.O. Box 620. [58]

CHARPOTEAUX MORRHUOL

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Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

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Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
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S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing end of August.

FOR SHANGHAIS.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 18th August.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports:—
S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
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and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATANI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.KURE MARU ... Sunday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KIFANO MARU ... Friday, 10th Sept., at 11 a.m.HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
TOTOBI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
MIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

SOUTHERN AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE,
KANAGAWA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
MORIOKA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
YEBOSHI MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept.JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—
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K. KAMEI, Manager

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BETWEEN
KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

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FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

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For further particulars, please apply to—
Branch Office,
No. 37, Bonham Street, West,
Tel. No. 155.M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building,
Tel. No. 140.**OUR LONDON LETTER.**BRITISH OPINION AND THE ANGLO-
JAPANESE ALLIANCE.VIEWS OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION
IN LONDON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 7th.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.A good deal of interest has always been
taken in the matrimonial affairs of the
Marborough family since the day, now
distant, when the present Duke took to
wife Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter
of the late Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt,
the American millionaire. The gossip
grew tired long ago of talking
of the estrangement of the dual
couple, and recently came the
petition of the Duchess for a divorce,
which was duly granted. Last month the
Duke married another wealthy American
lady, Miss Gladys Deacon; and this week
his former wife married also for the
second time, the bridegroom being Col.
Louis Jacques Balsan, a French officer,
who was chief of the French Aviation
Service in England during the war. It
was a very quiet affair, performed at a
Register Office off the Strand, and
followed by an ecclesiastical ceremony at
the Chapel Royal, Savoy.The precautions for ensuring strict
secrecy at the church were elaborate and
complete. The main gates were kept
locked. The only people in the body of
the sacred building were the bride's
eldest son, the Marquess of Blandford,
with his wife, his brother, and the re-
presentative of an evening newspaper.
Some passages in an address by the
officiating clergyman are regarded as de-
cisively pointed in meaning. "God has
brought you," he said to the bride, "at
last to peace after all the storms and
struggles which some people suffer more
than others in the world; He has brought
you to a haven of a new simplicity."
The age of the bride was given as 44,
and that of the bridegroom as 53. He
is a slim, dark man, well-known in
French sporting circles, and is reputed to
be very wealthy.**THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.**Considerable confusion of thought has
been apparent in the Press opinions
here in respect of the Anglo-Japanese
Alliance. The general assumption was
that the treaty would automatically
cease to be operative after July 13th.
But the Press are not really at fault. In
official circles opinion was quite on the
same lines until a few days ago. Indeed,
the Dominion Premiers who have come
over for the Imperial Conference were
under the impression that the pact would
lapse on the day in question unless
specifically renewed.The explanation now given is that
the law officers of the Crown were wrong
in considering that the Note sent to the
League of Nations last July constituted
a denunciation of the treaty. This week
the Lord Chancellor, as the highest law
officer of the Crown, has it is announc-
ed, reversed the previous decision of
the other law officers. The Note sent to
the League was only an intimation by
Great Britain that the treaty would be
adapted to the requirements of the
Covenant of the League of Nations.It seems that a year ago Great Britain
proposed to denounce the treaty with a
view to substituting another for it, but
it is found that it has not been possible
to decide in time about the substitute.
The treaty, therefore, continues, and
even if it were denounced now it would
automatically run for another year as
provided for in the instrument itself.**THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S PART.**The *Manchester Guardian* has some
pertinent comments on the middle
regarding opinion about the treaty. The
paper says it is difficult to see where the
Lord Chancellor or the other law officers
come in at all. The denunciation of
treaties, as well as the negotiation, is a
function of the Executive. The Treaty
very clearly gives either of the "High
Contracting Parties" the right to
notify "twelve months before the ex-
piration of the said ten years the inten-
tion of terminating it." If that was the
intention of our Government in 1920—
and obviously it was, since we told Japan
and the Dominions so, and since the
Government proposed only the other
day to renew the treaty for a period of
three months—it mattered little in what
form it was expressed, so long as the
other contracting party was made aware
of it. It is not a question of law but of
policy. The *Guardian* suggests that the
British Government intended last year
to denounce the treaty, but could not
get another instrument ready to take
its place within the twelve months. The
way of escape from the difficulty was to
renew the treaty for a short period (the
three months as proposed) or "discover"
that the treaty was never, after all,
denounced. The Lord Chancellor made
the welcome discovery.**VIEWS OF THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.**The Anglo-Japanese Alliance being a
question of the hour at the time of writ-
ing, the China Association took occasion
to put certain views before the Foreign
Minister. A letter was sent to Lord
Curzon by the Association, signed by
Mr. Frederick Anderson as chair-
man, stating that, according to
representations received in London
from China, "a strong feeling exists
on your side that a strong at least one
of the stipulations of the treaty has not
been carried out in practice—the clause
for the preservation of the common in-
terests of all Powers in China by ensur-
ing the independence and integrity of
the Chinese Empire and the principle of
equal opportunities for the commerce
and industry of all nations in China."As a concrete instance in support of
the above assertion "the Japanese action
in Shantung" is specifically mentioned.
"We are informed that the situation
there," the letter proceeds, "is still
unsatisfactory. The Chinese view is that
the terms of the treaty have not been
conscientiously carried out, and that a
renewal of the treaty on the same terms,
after this non-fulfilment, would be tant-
amount to a recognition of the status
quo, and could not, therefore, be lookedupon as a friendly act on the part of
Great Britain."Another point urged upon Lord
Curzon as Foreign Minister is that no
agreement affecting China or its sov-
erign rights should be concluded by
foreign Powers otherwise than in con-
sultation with the Chinese.**LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.**Lady Randolph Churchill, who has
died following a serious operation, was
one of the most remarkable women of
the age. The late Lady Curzon once
aptly described her by saying Lady
Randolph was "the only person who
lived on the crest of the wave and is
always full of vivacity and success." The
daughter of a wealthy American, Lady
Randolph met her first husband during
Coxes Week, and became engaged to him
after three days' acquaintance. Ever
since, she held a foremost position in
the highest circles of English Society.
That she was able to win such a place
from the outset is proof of her clever-
ness. The American heiress was then
unknown in English Society.In her widowhood Lady Randolph in-
terested herself in many causes. Among
other interests which she cultivated was
journalism. She started the *Anglo-
Saxon Review*, a most sumptuous pro-
duction which died young. A host of tit-
les people contributed to it, and this gave
point to the gentle sarcasm of E. V.
Lucas in the lines:—Have you heard of the wonderful magazine
Lady Randolph's to edit, with help from
the Queen?
It's a guinea a number, too little by half,
For the crowned heads of Europe are all
on the staff!Lady Randolph's pride in the success
of her brilliant son, Mr. Winston Church-
ill, was wonderfully touching, and he
repaid her with whole-hearted devotion.
Solicitors' overtures.As a result of an agitation which has
been going on in legal circles for some
time, the Lord Chancellor has appointed
a Commission to deal with solicitors'
charges and consider whether "it is
essential that a more liberal and
rational system of remuneration should
be established." The subject of legal
charges is, of course, an old story. It
has provided a standing joke for writers
of light literature and after-dinner
orators. But if what the profession say
to be accurate, the bill of costs is the bug-
bear of a solicitor's existence. It takes
a long time to prepare, and even then
the Taxing-Master may refuse to pass
it.The proposal put forward on the part
of the profession is that a lump sum
should be chargeable for services render-
ed instead of a detailed statement show-
ing the why and wherefore of every
6s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. which are now
levied on the client. Another suggestion
is that, instead of the six-and-eightpenny
method, a percentage should be charged
on the amount of the claim recovered
or successfully resisted. But there are
many difficulties about this. A case in-
volving a question of "principle" was
once carried through the Courts to the
House of Lords, the amount in dispute
being a penny tramway fare. What
was the percentage charge on this?
And how would a percentage be arrived
at in a divorce suit, or a breach of pre-
mise case?**THE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.**Various reasons are current in London
for the failure of the Banque Industrielle
de Chine, announced this week in Paris.
It is said by some that the bank got into
difficulties because of the sudden fall in
ocean freights, by which it found itself
very heavily compromised. Another
reason, which is probably nearer the
truth, attributes the failure directly to
the slump in cotton and silk prices. As
you are well aware, the bank had its
headquarters in Peking; and there were
branches in the Far East as well as in
France, London, and New York. The
French Government tried to avert the
disaster by a loan of the hundred mil-
lion francs, a guarantee being required,
but this help proved insufficient.According to advices from Paris, the
failure is likely to have a double effect
politically. In the first place the posi-
tion of M. Briand has been strengthened
as regards foreign affairs. Support will
be given to the volume of opposition now
active as regards what is described as
French foreign adventures. Then, it is
also said that by the failure French in-
fluence has suffered a set-back in China,
and French trade must inevitably be
affected in this great market in conse-
quence. I give this as the opinion cur-
rent in Paris without, of course, ventur-
ing to offer any comment.**CHINESE FINANCE NOT AFFECTED.**Immediately on the publication of the
failure of the Banque Industrielle de
Chine in the Press, Mr. B. Lennox
Simpson, Political Adviser to the
Chinese Government, who is residing at
the Hotel Victoria in London, issued a
statement pointing out that the mainstay
of Chinese finance is not the European
Banks—which, he says, are primarily
concerned with exchange banking at the
Treaty Ports—but the Chinese banking
group organised in opposition to the
Consortium. He emphasises the fact
that Chinese credit will in no wise be
affected by the failure of the Banque
Industrielle de Chine.—H.B.**CRUSHING RETORT.**

AN INCIDENT AT LORD'S.

At Lord's the other day an Australian
spectator who had occupied one of the
free seats, asserting his tenancy by hav-
ing his hat there when he went to get
a cup of tea, found on his return that a
small weedy individual had annexed it.
When rebuked for ignoring an unwritten
law of the ground, the usurper challeng-
ed the other to turn him out. A fracas
was out of the question, so the Aus-
tralian quietly observed: "You would
keep to this custom if you were a gen-
tleman, but you're a thing that comes
out of cheese." A roar of laughter from
the neighbouring spectators greeted this
crushing reply.**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	19th Aug.	3 p.m.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	19th Aug. <td>3 p.m.</td>	3 p.m.
SWATOW	"CHONGSHING"	19th Aug. <td>Noon</td>	Noon
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	14th Aug. <td>D'light</td>	D'light
HAIPHONG	"KONGSANG"	14th Aug. <td>8 a.m.</td>	8 a.m.
KOREA	"TASHANG"	14th Aug. <td>8 a.m.</td>	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"FOCKSANG"	14th Aug. <td>10 a.m.</td>	10 a.m.
HONGKONG	"MINGSANG"	14th Aug. <td>10 a.m.</td>	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPSANG"	14th Aug. <td>Noon</td>	Noon
SANDAKAN	"YANNIS"	14th Aug. <td>Noon</td>	Noon

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and
Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits
and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are
fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified
Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and
Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can
be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all
Korean and Japanese Ports via Shanghai.MANILA LINE:—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good
passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.ROBEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 tons
steamers, "HINSANG" and "YANNIS" both steamers
having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on
through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao
and Lahad Dato.TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok,
via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger
accommodation.**CALCUTTA LINE.**S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Friday, 12th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	19th Aug.
M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENAPP"	30th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENARA"	6th Sept.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
M.V. "GLENAPP"	23rd Sept.	GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & RUHR
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	23rd Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.**

Tel. No. 21 Feb. 5 or 23 and 2396.

Cable Address

Kawakisen, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannemly

3844, 3933.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI.

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.

Managing Director: Mr. MAJIMA ABE.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 2, BOND, KAN.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 11th.
Amakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,336 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Keelung, with coal and tea.—O.S.K.
Bayu Maru, Japanese str., 1,565 tons, Capt. S. Machihara, from Saigon, with rice.—O.S.K.
Chenung, British str., 1,334 tons, Capt. P. Purlow, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chengshing, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Croft, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Empress of Russia, British str., 16,810 tons, Capt. W. Dixon Hopcraft, from Vancouver, B.C., with a general cargo.—C.P.O.S.
Hachin, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.
Kwongnam, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. W. F. Richard, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Linan, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. E. D. Blackburn, from Hongkong, with coal.—B. & S.
Luchow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. G. Morse, from Bangkok and Hongkong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Eyho Maru, Japanese str., 1,752 tons, Capt. M. Sato, from Wakamatsu, with coal.—M.B.K.
Saichou, Chinese str., 780 tons, Capt. G. Forster, from Tsingtau, with salt.—Kwong Yue Woo.
Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Shinji Maru, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. A. Ohtani, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura & Co.
Silver State, American str., 23,000 tons, Capt. E. P. Bartlett, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Summing, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Taiwan, Chinese str., 1,816 tons, Capt. J. Halkett, from Shanghai, with Amoy, with a general cargo.—O.M.S.S. Co.
Tungshing, British str., 1,173 tons, Capt. R. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—M. & Co.
Tjiting, Dutch str., 2,888 tons, Capt. J. R. Buys, from Balikpapan, with a general cargo.—J.C. & L.

CLEARANCES.

August 11th.
Chekian, for Hongkong.
Chenung, for Canton.
Hanoi, for K. C. Wan.
Hydrangia, for Swatow.
Kwongnam, for Canton.
Rupara, for Manila.
Shantung, for Canton.
Shantung, for Shanghai.
Taiwan, for Canton.
Taiyo Maru, for Keelung.
Taiyo Maru, for Icomoto.
Tongshing, for Newchwang.
Tungshing, for Swatow.
Wulu, for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 For *Empress of Russia*, For Hongkong: Mr. M. Nidd, Father J. M. Presdurgatz, Dr. J. S. Burrows, Mr. J. H. Harnann, Mr. W. T. Rupert, Mr. E. Vais, Mr. V. Yulo, Mr. A. Yulo, Mr. A. Machuca, Mrs. L. A. Evans, Miss V. Luistro, Mr. Y. Fai, Mr. H. Widmer, Miss J. A. Dow and 42 in 3rd cabin. For Shanghai: Mrs. E. Van Hoven, Mrs. M. W. Smith, Mr. T. Meyer, Mr. J. C. Maxia, Mr. E. T. McGuire, Mr. W. V. Buskirk, Mr. N. Wallace, Mr. G. Pape, Mr. G. Sneed, Mr. J. H. Duncan, Miss Mendenhall. For Seattle: Mrs. D. Worcester, Mr. Z. C. Mitchell, Mr. D. McCabe, Mr. E. Stark, Mr. W. W. Gierhart, Mr. J. Pomeroy, Mrs. W. G. Strickler, Miss R. E. Strickler, Miss P. G. Strickler, Mr. C. E. Taylor, Mrs. F. Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, and 10 in 3rd cabin.
 For *Empress of Russia*, on August 11th: Col. T. Bell, Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Burton, Mr. J. D. Birrell, Miss L. Burton, Mr. M. L. Brannan, Mr. K. F. Badenhop, Mrs. B. Bournay, Miss Bournay, Mr. M. Brodie, Mr. P. F. Buckley, Mrs. J. Campbell, Miss E. A. Card, Mr. F. B. Caballero, Mr. S. Chofre, Mr. and Mrs. C. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Coates, Mrs. C. Crush, Miss M. A. de Rosario, Rev. C. Damer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Deiot, Mr. and Mrs. E. Eddo, Mr. H. Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Grossman, Mr. J. S. Gardner, Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mr. S. S. Harbut, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Leonard, Mr. M. Levy, Miss M. M. Leonard, Mr. E. Markley, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. V. Moon, Mr. K. N. Martin, Mr. A. Melian, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. McCandless, Mr. E. L. McCloskey, Miss A. McCubbin, Mr. O. E. Phipps, Mr. R. Penaranda, Mr. S. E. Pejarille, Miss R. Penaranda, Mr. S. Rogers, Mr. T. L. Spinkston, Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. B. W. Seimong, Mr. W. A. Sundheimer, Mr. B. H. Seimong, Mr. P. A. Stafford, Mr. T. J. Wolf, Mr. W. C. Young, Mr. A. Ejereito, Mr. E. Ejereito, Mr. G. S. Estal, Mr. R. G. Tulio, Mr. Jose Francisco, Mr. M. Lopez, Sister Marie du Rosaries, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. Nazario Beltran, Mr. P. Norberto, Mr. B. O. Cougo, Mr. Pastor de Ocampo, Sister St. Stanislas Kasika, Mr. Sumoon de Vera, Mr. and Mrs. T. Vilar, Mr. M. Victor, etc.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

August 15th.
Ala Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 15th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Eumacrus (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.
Euremachus (Blue Funnel line), due September 1st.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 17th.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 15th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Kleis (N.Y.K.), due August 13th.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 18th.
Montezuma (C.P.O.S.), due August 14th.
Princess (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Perrine (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.
Siberia Maru (T.K.K.), due August 21st.
Zaiquan, from Australia, due August 20th.
Zango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due August 18th.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The E. & A. s.s. *Eastern* sailed from Sydney on the 10th instant, and is due to arrive at this port on the 2nd proximo, with the Australian mail.
 The Ben Line s.s. *Bentons* from Antwerp, Middlebrook, and London left Singapore for this port on August 10th, and may be expected to arrive here on August 16th.
 The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Khyber* left Singapore for this port on August 10th, at 4 p.m., and is due here on August 15th about 10 a.m.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Akita* left Shanghai for this port on August 10th, is expected here on August 11th, and will sail for Europe via Singapore on August 14th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Iyo Maru*, left London for this port via Suez on August 8th, and is expected here on September 15th.
 The R.M.S. *Montezuma* arrived at Shanghai on August 10th, at 3.30 p.m., left there on August 11th, at 7 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on August 14th, at 4 a.m.
 The *Am. Teresita* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on August 11th for Hongkong, and is due here on August 14th. She will sail for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp on September 18th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
 ADDRESSES FROM
 Ahoichi, Oka
 Miss Haber, Hongkong Hotel (2) Amoy
 Bawal, Kobe
 Skonrak, China Merchant, Shanghai
 s.s. *Hinchang*, Shanghai
 Vittal, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai
 Brent Tozzer, care Internat. Bank Corp., New York
 Migino Osudarim Oosaki, Tondoyasahi
 Idetoshio, Steamer Korean, Kobe
 Chen, Passenger *Ascensus*
 Blue Funnel, Amoy
 Yu Woo Chong, Shanghai
 891, Hankow
 Fanjat, Mantin
 Nam Yee Woo Cheung, Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
 ADDRESSES FROM
 Extrana, Shanghai
 Fayerham, Seattle
 McGrath, Bothwell
 Mr. Unit Millen, Saigon
 Orient, Singapore
 Petrovatis, Calcutta
 Willgibb, Seattle

WEATHER REPORT.

August 11th, at 12.30.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Force, that a severe typhoon within 40 miles of lat. 20 deg. N., and long. 122 deg. E., moving N.E.W.
 August 11th, at 12.25.—Pressure has decreased considerably over the Loochoos, moderately from Shanghai to Formosa, from Guam to the Bonins, and slightly from Hongkong to the Vinas.

A severe typhoon is shown a little to the south-east of Naha, travelling N.E.W. There is also a depression or typhoon to the north-east of Guam.

North-east rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.49 inches against an average of 57.13 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. or variable winds, light; fine.
Formosa Channel	West winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as Hongkong and Lamook (No. 1).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan (No. 1).

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 12th to August 18th, 1921.

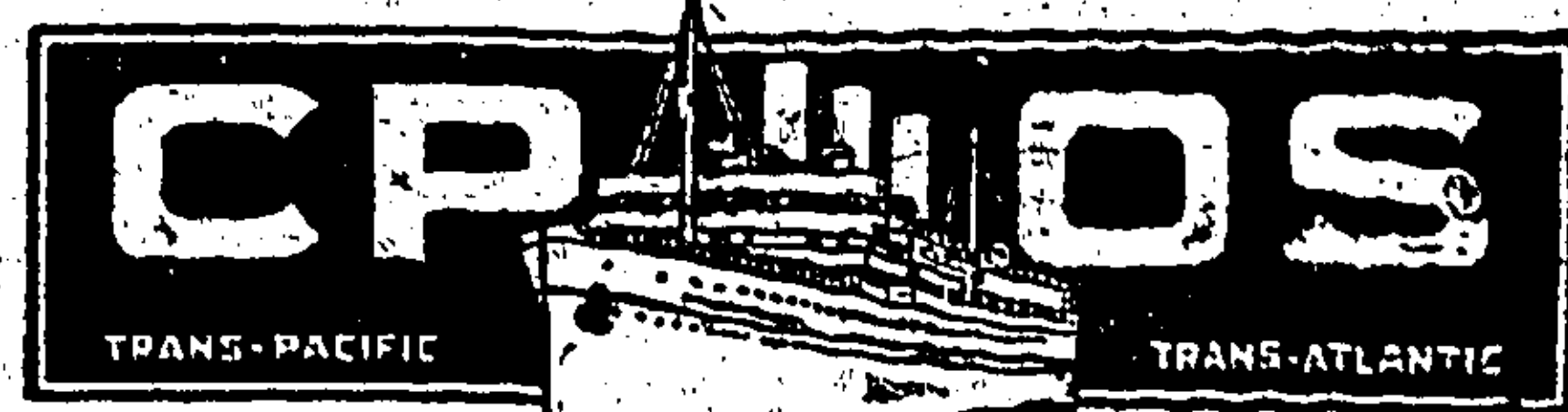
Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Fri	12	4 15	5 7	11 39	3 5
Satur	13	6 12	4 0	10 34	3 6
Sun	14	5 20	6 0	10 49	3 1
Mon	15	7 30	4 1	11 19	3 6
Tues	16	6 19	6 2	1 39	1 8
Wed	17	8 04	4 2	2 15	1 6
Thur	18	7 21	6 7	1 9	3 4
		8 24	6 8	1 53	1 3
		10 58	4 7	3 18	1 2
		4 55	6 9	2 34	3 0
		10 20	4 9	3 48	1 2

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	1921.		W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded	W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded
	W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded				
Wachow W. River	+79.60	-243	29.60	29.60		
K. on moon W. River	+14.70	-0.80	6.20	6.10		
Linkongchow N. River	+57.00		6.00	7.00		
Samsui N. River	+27.25	-5.00	9.00	8.70		
Shelung E. River	+15.15	-0.98	1.51	2.59		

G. W. O'NEILL, Engineer-in-Chief.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Montezuma	Aug. 23	Sept. 16	Melita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Montezuma	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 759. Cable Address GACANPAC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... Noon, Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Buzetta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape of Good Hope, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
 s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"
 Oct. 22nd Nov. 3rd Sept. 18th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PARSON'S BUILDING, 100 HONG KONG STREET.
 TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For **BOSTON** and/or **NEW YORK**

S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 15th Sept. (via Suez).

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNERS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone 8165. 81 George's Building. Telegrams "Furners."

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	25,000	Aug. 18th at 11 a.m.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th
TENYO MARU	25,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 20th
PRESEA MARU	9,000	Oct. 15th at 10.30 a.m.

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUITUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GINYO MARU	16,500	About Aug. 25th
ANYO MARU		Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc. GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)

"West Icon" ... 30th Aug.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI).

"West Jena" ... 30th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to—

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points. HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3008.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILIWONG	HONGKONG	in port	12th Aug.	BEJAWAN-DELI/JAVA
TJIRINI	JAVA	"	17th Aug.	SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAPAN	15th Aug.	19th Aug.	JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

YORK BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1674.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ (United Netherlands Navigation Company). HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN (Holland East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI HONGKONG AND

MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

AND BREMEN

Sailings subject to alterations.

Steamers Loading For Sailing on or about
 "TJISONDARI" Sept. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 25th Sept.
 "ALDERAMIN" Oct. ... ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 24th Oct.
 "BOEROE" Nov. ... AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG ... 10th Nov.

For full particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

General Agents,

Tel. No. 1674. YOK BUILDING.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for COPENHAGEN

and other SCANDINAVIAN and CONTINENTAL PORTS about

end of August/beginning of September.

Further sailings:—

M/S. "Malaya" ... October/November.

M/S. "Panama" ... November/December.

For further particulars please apply to:—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITSUNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW
S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailing ships are requested to apply to the undersigned.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
or to RICE & CO. CANTON. General Agents.NEW YORK DIRECT
Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Aug.
S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.
Calls at Boston.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. RICE & CO. CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI (Freight only)	"COMMANDANT MAGES" ... 1,000	On or about 15th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	On or about 18th Aug.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 4 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND):

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (approx.)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,200	35th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S. "JAPAN" ... 8,100 ... 18th Aug. ... Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S. "ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
S.S. "EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug. Noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
S.S. "TANDA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable. Travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GONZALEZ & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

S.S. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Monday, 15th Aug.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

S.S. "BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. to connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Omik Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

S.S. "HAYRE MARU" ... Monday, 16th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

S.S. "BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Embroidery Office.

S.S. "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

S.S. "ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building, 130
Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIWAN"	1st Aug.	24th Aug. & pm.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 14th Aug. Dlight.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 14th Aug. Dlight.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEH"	On 15th Aug. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 15th Aug. Noon.
WUHAN, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIHONG"	On 17th Aug. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Aug. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & H'LOLO	"TAMING"	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 20th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Penang.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Sept. 2nd	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Oct. 2nd	Oct. 2nd.
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" ... Aug. 18th	—

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Sept. 6th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADABETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 16th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

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SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 16th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP

LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

AGENTS. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS, Telephone 2477 & 2478. [178]

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN

"VICTORIA" Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents, 112, Cross Street, Central.

Tel. 3307

"Turkish AA"

Turkish Cigarettes
of exceptional quality
manufactured from the
finest selected tobacco
leaves.

Westminster
Tobacco
Co., Ltd.,
London

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD

HEAD OFFICE:

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors

MR. WONG SHUN HAM

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHIU HAM

Chief Manager... ..Mr. I. S. HOLMES.
Asst. Manager... ..Mr. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.
Foreign exchange and General Banking
business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bearing
interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and

5 per cent, per annum, respectively.
L. S. HOLM
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. 118

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.
Limited

(TAIWAN GINSEK).
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter,
1899.
Capital Subscribed ¥ 50,000,000

Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,
Moji.
FORMOSA—Girin, Kagi, Karsinko, Keelung

Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinshiki
Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsw
Tohyon, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy,
Fochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,
Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bom-
bay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND
PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, September 1st 1941. [4]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *Register*, will be published at the rate of one cent per line for each insertion.

Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates

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